

Berlin Admits Evacuation of Lens and Armentieres

TURKEY WANTS SEPARATE PEACE

Notification to This Effect Sent Germany, According to Zurich Report.

EMPIRE REACHES CRISIS

Germany's Reply Described as "Long, Menacing and Pleading."

London, Oct. 3.—(I. N. S.)—Turkey has notified Germany of her intention to make peace, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Daily News today. Germany's reply, which was described as "long, menacing and pleading," promised Turkey that Bulgarian soil would be occupied.

Ever since Bulgaria collapsed, the reports that Turkey would drop out have become stronger, and more circumstantial. Turkey is in a critical state and has been for some time. Gen. Allenby's victorious army in Palestine has taken Damascus, and is advancing northward against Aleppo, the Turkish chief base of operations. Another British army in Mesopotamia has advanced beyond Bagdad. With Bulgaria out of the conflict, the way has been opened for a drive direct to Constantinople, and the Orient railway, the only direct line of communication between Turkey and the central empires.

Under Turkey's Protection.

Turkey has been in the war since its beginning, having entered into a secret treaty of alliance with Germany on August 4, 1914. At the outbreak of the war, the German cruisers Breslau and Goeben, were caught in the Mediterranean Sea, but took refuge in the Dardanelles under the protection of the Turkish forts. Instead of interned these ships, in accordance with international law, the Turks pretended to buy them and gave them Turkish names. By order of the German admiralty, the two cruisers passed into the Black Sea, where they bombarded Russian ports without any provocation whatsoever.

England Declared War.

On November 5, 1914, England declared war against Turkey, and at once began preparations for an active campaign at the Dardanelles.

A mixed French and British army was sent to the Dardanelles, and on February 25, 1915, a mixed fleet of British and French warships began bombarding the Turkish forts to open the way for land operations.

A British army was landed on the Gallipoli peninsula, but the British and French troops were driven out unsuccessfully, and in December, 1915, the troops were withdrawn.

Advance On Mesopotamia.

In the meanwhile, a British army was landed from the British empire and began advance in Mesopotamia and began to take possession of Bagdad. Later, operations were begun in Palestine under Gen. Allenby, and it has met with brilliant success.

Turkey has long been under German influence. Enver Pasha, commander of the Turkish army, being virtually pro-German. He was completely under control of Field Marshal Von Der Goltz, who was sent to Turkey by the Kaiser to "supervise Turkish operations."

Even before the collapse of Bulgaria, Turkey was weary of war, and was ready to quit. There were frequent reports of bread and peace riots at Constantinople. These increased as the British military successes on Turkish soil constantly multiplied.

Germany had promised Egypt to Turkey in the event of victory, and two unsuccessful efforts were made by the Turks and Germans to reach the Suez canal. When Russia broke down, Germany turned the Turks' attention to the east, promising the Ottoman empire a slice of the rich oil-producing Russian territory in the Caucasus.

NEW YORK CAPTAIN FOUND DEAD IN TRENCHES

ALONGSIDE HIM LAY DEAD GERMAN LIEUTENANT.

Brooklyn Battalion Sees Some Heavy Fighting—Hun Machine Gunners Camouflaged.

(By Bert Ford.)

With the British Army in France, Oct. 2.—(I. N. S.)—In the big engagement on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, a New York captain picked up a rifle and fought with the bayonet alongside of the privates. After the struggle he was found dead in a trench, alongside of him was a dead German lieutenant. They had engaged in a bayonet duel and each had killed the other.

A Brooklyn battalion saw some heavy fighting. It took a small hill, lost it, then retook it and held it.

The German machine gunners were concealed behind all sorts of camouflage from which they peppered the whole landscape.

German prisoners revealed a trap that had been laid for the Americans at the tunnelled portion of the Canal du Nord. The Germans had attached wires to bombs that would explode if the electric lights were turned on. The mines were detached, and then Americans compelled German prisoners to go in and turn on the electric lights.

VON HERTLING DECORATED

Amsterdam, Oct. 2.—The German emperor has conferred the order of the Black Eagle on Count Von Hertling, who recently resigned from the office of imperial chancellor.

REACH QUANTITY PRODUCTION

Washington, Oct. 3.—Liberty motors now being reached quantity production and American-built airplanes are being shipped in trainloads from the factories for service overseas. W. V. Potter, acting director of the bureau of aircraft production, made this announcement yesterday upon his return to Washington from an inspection of factories building planes and motors.

PRAISE FOR ALLIES

Spanish Socialists Commend Forces Battling for Humanity. Madrid, Oct. 2.—(Agence Radio to the I. N. S.)—At a conference of socialists today a resolution was adopted praising "the forces that are battling to emancipate humanity from military depots."

U. S. VESSEL, TAMPA, LOST IN FOREIGN WATERS; MANY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 3.—The United States steamship Tampa, a former coast guard cutter in naval service, was lost off the English coast Sept. 25 with all on board while on convoy duty. Ten officers and 192 enlisted men of the crew, one British officer and five civilian employees lost their lives.

A navy department statement today announcing the disaster says the ship was sunk at night in the Bristol channel, and that reports indicate that she was struck by a torpedo while escorting a convoy.

Details of the disaster were withheld early today by the navy department. The Tampa is understood to have been engaged on patrol duty in the submarine zone.

The Tampa in peace times carried eight officers and a crew of 62 men. It is probable that the complement was increased many when she was sent to patrol duty abroad in the naval service. The vessel is of 1,181 tons displacement and was built at Newport News, Va., in 1912. Her home station was at Key West.

Capt. C. Satterlee, of the coast guard, commanded the cutter. Apparently there were no eye witnesses to the sinking. The navy's report says an explosion was felt after the Tampa had gone well ahead of the convoy about 5:45 p.m., and that later quantities of wreckage, one of the Tampa's lifebelts and bodies of two unidentified officers were found.

Tampa People Notified.

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 3.—Parents here of fourteen members of the crew of the coast guard cutter Tampa, lost in foreign waters, have received notification from the navy department that their sons are missing.

The Tampa was formerly the Miami. Her name was changed about three years ago when she was placed on patrol duty with headquarters at Key West. She had been used considerably in patrolling ice lanes in northern Atlantic waters in accordance with the international agreement before the United States entered the war. On the declaration of war she was sent to foreign waters.

BELGO-BRITISH DRIVE



Lines Shattered, Germans Hold ON ONLY BY SUPERHUMAN EFFORTS

Retreat in Progress at Many Points From North Sea to Verdun—Antimilitaristic Elements of Kaiser's Empire May Rally About Newly Appointed Chancellor.

(Associated Press.)

On a front of twenty miles beyond Armentieres and Lens the Germans continue to retire from the salient west of the fortress of Lille. North of St. Quentin the British again are storming the German defense lines, while in Champagne the French are pressing forward, threatening the German communications. Evacuation of the Lille salient is the direct result of the allied advances in Flanders and around Cambrai. The British are keeping close to the heels of the Germans, who already have retired an average of two miles, but there is no indication where the enemy will stop or whether he will extend his withdrawal movement to include the region of Douai and attempt to form a straight line from Roulers through Lille and Douai to Cambrai.

Armentieres and Lens apparently are held by the enemy, but their fall to the British probably is only a matter of a few hours. With Lens in the hands of the British and the German line moved back to near Lille or beyond, the great coal fields in this district which the Germans have defended tenaciously for four years, will no longer be of use to them.

In Flanders the Belgians, British and French continue their pressure against the stiffened resistance of the enemy. The salient driven in by the allies threatens the German hold on Belgium and an advance of perhaps ten miles toward Ghent probably would compel the enemy to retire to the northern Meuse line.

On the Cambrai-St. Quentin front the British have maintained their gains, notwithstanding strong German counter thrusts. The new British attack north of St. Quentin probably is against the Beaurevoir-Fossonnes line, where Field Marshal Haig holds a sharp salient in the German line.

Generals Berthelot and Gouraud continue their attacks north of Rheims and in the Champagne, and have taken further ground

from the enemy. North of Rheims the enemy has been driven from most of the hill positions and soon will be in the open, where the French advance may be more rapid. In Champagne Gen. Gouraud has captured Challerange, a railroad junction, and his guns now command the junction of Vouziers further north.

In losing Challerange the Germans lost command of the railway running through the Argonne forest at Grandpre. The line was the main supply line of the Germans facing the Americans east of the Argonne. In withdrawing in the Lille salient, the Germans are endeavoring to get out of the giant trap which Marshal Foch has constructed. While hammering the formidable Cambrai-Laon line by thrusts in Flanders and from Rheims to the Meuse he is bending back the German flanks. The German supply lines are menaced by the allied advances on the flanks, and should they be cut the German situation would be most desperate. It would seem, however, that the retirement, unless to a great depth, would be of little ultimate avail toward putting off a retreat all along the line from the North Sea to Alsace.

From July 15 to Sept. 30 the allied armies in France and Belgium captured more than 254,000 prisoners, 3,200 guns and 23,000 machine guns. From Sept. 10 to Sept. 30, 123,000 men, 1,600 cannon and more than 6,000 machine guns were taken.

Prince Maximilian of Baden, a man whose peace views are known to be opposed to those of the pan-Germans, has been named German imperial chancellor, it is reported from Amsterdam. Prince Maximilian is the recognized head of the Delbruck moderates and is a man about whom the anti-militaristic elements of the empire may gather in an effort to bring about a negotiated peace.

With their lines broken in many places and held together only by super-human efforts at

YANKEES UNDER HOTTEST FIRING

Germans Expected Heavy Attack and Sought to Offset Same.

MET SEVERE PUNISHMENT

Electric Power Station at Valenciennes, Valued at \$20,000, Captured.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Wednesday, Oct. 2.—(A. P.)—Violent artillery firing developed along the center of the American line between the Meuse and the Aisne today. The Germans also bombarded the American positions on the right, near the Meuse, to a limited extent, but the extent was not a significant silence for the greater part of the day.

Along this sector of the front, the positions held by the Americans followed a zigzag line. The number of Germans near the Argonne forest is less than that fighting on the eastern side. Gen. Gouraud's drive west of the forest, together with the advance of the Americans to the east of it, threatened to cut off the enemy units still clinging to the wooded hills south of Grandpre.

No general offensive was undertaken by the Americans today. All along the line fighting was restricted to patrol actions. It has been learned that the enemy expected a heavy attack today and that fact is attributed to his heavy artillery fire. This fire was particularly heavy, gas and high explosives and shrapnel shells being used. They were fired both from front and rear positions, and from across the Meuse. Not only were the forward positions bombarded, but many shells fell on Drillemont, Harcourt and the country between Juvigny and the river.

Furnished Hun Severely.

At times this fire took on the character of a barrage, but it was concentrated for the most part on the fighting line. It was shifted during the day to the center of the line and later moved far to the right. Forges being savagely shelled until counter battery work decreased the volume of fire. The Americans have responded with a vigorous and well-planned artillery fire.

At various points minor infantry clashes occurred, both sides using machine guns.

All day the sky was very cloudy and aviators were hampered in their work. This forced the armies to work without material assistance from the observers. At one point the Germans succeeded in getting a plane across the line. Smoke bombs were dropped, indicating American positions to the enemy gunners. One enemy machine was brought down by anti-aircraft guns, while pursuit planes accounted for others. One American aviator, attacked by seven fighters, fought his way out, bringing down one enemy machine.

According to the calculation of one of our men, it is shown that in 1918 the allied armies flew an aggregate of 124,000 planes. In September of this year one squadron alone flew for an aggregate of 4,719 hours over the lines and covered a total of 500,000 miles. This does not include numerous trial flights. Although the skies were cloudy and the American soldiers were chilled, tired and wet, they displayed keen spirit all along the line. In every trench they were full of energy and determination as on the first day of the battle.

Engineer battalions have done good work on the roads. Commissary trains are moving forward steadily and rapidly, reaching the men in the most advanced positions.

Anticipating sharp fall weather, the staff ordered sleeveless leather coats issued to the greater part of the men at the front. These coats were long and felt and are worn over the uniforms. They keep out the wind and turn the rain. They have proved to be one of the most popular articles of wear with the men.

The spirit of the men in this battle is demonstrated by that shown by those in the Argonne forest. This is shown in the battle area to the front and is a slow, steady, determined effort. Fighting has gone on there with the same stubbornness which characterized the first day's effort. Although the enemy has been driven back, the Germans to defend the main body and there has been some great rough-and-tumble fighting in the forest.

Each body has fallen into the hands of the Americans, including an electric power station at Valenciennes. It is estimated that it must have cost \$20,000 to equip this plant with water power. The Germans tried to blow it up, but they did not damage the machinery and the Americans are using it. Americans are also utilizing miles of telephone wire and some central exchange material which has been left in position by the retreating enemy.

The latest summary of the material captured shows 120 guns of all calibers, 750 machine guns, 300 machine guns, 100 anti-tank guns, thousands of shells and hundreds of thousands of rounds of small arm ammunition.

East of Verdun and about Douaumont there was a heavy shell fire maintained by the enemy. It was a minor engagement in the Western sector American forces captured thirty prisoners.

CZECHS' MOVE FOILED.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Czechoslovak authorities at Omak, by placing a strong military force in the city, have brought a check to the attempt of Minister of War Mikhalov to force a restoration of the cabinet. Official advisers received here yesterday said Mikhalov had been ordered by the Czechs to withdraw his demands for a new government and the old cabinet was being reconstituted.

By their prompt action, it is believed here, the Czechs have prevented a serious engagement in the Western sector American forces captured thirty prisoners.

FAIR, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM'

From the land of the fezz and the cigarette, of the steam shirt and the boomers, where a here never was a suffragette, we hear persistent rumors: we all once fell for the frenzied kid, of the wild-eyed turkey trotter, but the newest innovation is a jazz tune—Turkey totters. The weather? Fair with slight change in temperature to-night and Friday.

MAXIMILIAN OF BADEN NAMED AS CHANCELLOR

Amsterdam, Oct. 2.—Prince Maximilian of Baden has been named German imperial chancellor, according to the Zeitung am Mittag of Berlin.

DETAILS TELL OF MARKED VALOR

Yankee Youngsters Gallantly Do Part in Smashing Hindenburg Line.

MOST GRUELLING ORDEAL

Story of Private Stranded for Forty-Eight Hours in "No Man's Land."

(By Bert Ford.)

With the British Army in France, Night, Oct. 2.—(I. N. S.)—American youngsters who helped the British smash the Hindenburg line in the terrific struggle on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front fought with the courage and resourcefulness of veterans.

Their Details Tell of the Fighting of New York Troops.

It was a gruelling ordeal, and the enemy defenses under assault were among the most difficult on the western battle front, but the Yankee lads showed nerve and pluck that won the admiration of the seasoned British veterans alongside whom they were fighting. There was never any thought of surrender. The dominant aim of every American unit was to avenge fallen comrades.

The Yankees had many adventures, but that of five privates, all under voting age, was the most drastic of all. Let Arthur Giles, of Brooklyn, tell the story:

"The five of us were stranded in 'no man's land' for forty hours without food, and with nothing to drink except the rainwater in shell holes. With me were Ernest Minder, of the Bronx; Walter Drury, aged 23, a Cornell student of Staten Island; Gideon Anderson, aged 20, a Brooklyn carpenter, and Leon Davidson, aged 20, also of Brooklyn.

"We were in the first wave that attacked and advanced so fast that we got ahead of the others in the company. The first thing we knew, we were alone within twenty yards of the Germans. They opened fire upon us with machine guns from every point of the compass.

"Well, we all tumbled into a shell hole as fast as we could. But it was kind of lonesome, not seeing any of our fellows around. The machine gun bullets from both sides were singing over our heads and the bursting shells were making so much racket that we could not hear each other talk.

"Finally, we noticed a little, shallow trench not more than a foot deep leading toward a dugout with two doors. We wriggled out on our stomachs like snakes and started for the dugout. The Germans sure did try to not us. While some were shooting at us, machine guns in nests on the side of a hill put down a screen of bullets across both entrances to the dugout.

Cooled Up All Day.

"We got in somehow and were cooped up there all day Friday. The sounds of the battle had ceased, but we knew that machine guns were there and on the doors of the dugout. We expected an attack at any minute. Why the Germans did not rush us is more than I can tell. I never expected to get out alive and the others felt the same way.

"Friday night, but the Germans kept sending up flares, which made 'no man's land' as bright as day.

"We did not have anything to eat except some dirty black bread. We found in the dugout and water from our canteens. Finally the water gave out. The night was cold and we were tired, but not one of us dared to go to sleep.

"Day broke cold and rainy. We tried to console each other, but felt helpless and foolish. It was our first battle and we had wanted to accomplish something. We wished we hadn't been so speedy in the rush.

"On Saturday night we all decided to take a chance together and try to crawl back to our own lines. We crept the small trench, creeping like caterpillars, and reached a deeper trench.

"We heard a faint moaning. At first we were suspicious, but one of the fellows thought it sounded like a stick together and investigate. We crept nearer cautiously, and were amazed to find a fellow from our own regiment lying on a stretcher, wounded, but able to walk. He was lying in a shell hole, half covered with water. He had lain there all day Friday, Friday night and Saturday.

"We pulled him out and he was as good as dead. We could not leave him behind, and nobody wanted to leave the rest of the bunch. And there we were, back in the same old cave again.

"One of the fellows began to complain of weakness and a dizzy feeling. He had been slightly eased, and we were all complaining of the same feeling the next soon.

"We tried to help the wounded soldier, but he was in bad shape, and was getting worse all the time. Saturday night dragged through, and we began to give up all hope when suddenly a terrific cannonade opened up. It was coming from our side and we knew that it was a barrage that was to be followed by an attack.

"Then the Germans opened up and it was not long until Yankee and German shells were falling all around us. Then there was a rush of troops and we could hear the voices of Americans. Some one poked a bayonet into the door of the dugout and yelled: 'Come out. Show yourselves!'

Mighty Dangerous.

"We holled out. We shot our throw grenades, for we were New Yorkers. 'It was mighty dangerous, for the Americans might mistake us for Germans in the darkness. The fellows outside recognized good United States talk, and took us out, for by this time we were so weak we could not stand on our feet. We were revived and learned that our fellows were breaking the Hindenburg line. We were certainly glad to get back with the gang."

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONTIER SCENE OF HOT PURSUIT

Of Rearward-Moving Teutons by English—Allied Attacks Renewed North of St. Quentin—Germans Repulsed North Cambrai—Heavy Fighting in Rheims Region—Plum-er Near Turcoing.

Berlin, Oct. 3.—(Via London.)—Lens was evacuated by the Germans on Tuesday night, the war office announced today. Armentieres was evacuated the same evening.

Lens is the gateway to the great French coal fields in northern France. Armentieres is an important town on the Franco-Belgian frontier and was captured by the Germans in their Flanders offensive in April.

Occupied Posts to East.

In moving from Armentieres and Lens, the official statement says the Germans occupied rearward positions east of those towns. Yesterday the British bombarded the abandoned positions and then pushed on across the Fleurbaix-La Bassée-Halluch line.

French attacks toward the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames were repulsed while in the Champagne counter thrusts, it is announced, reduced the area of recent French gains.

The German war office statement adds: "On Tuesday night we repulsed attacks northwest of Roulers."

London, Oct. 3.—(10:45 a.m.)—The Germans have begun a new retreat and are now evacuating all of their main highly organized defensive works between Lens and Armentieres, the war office reported today.

This retirement, which was first reported by Field Marshal Haig, on Wednesday night, extends over a front of twenty miles. British troops are hotly pursuing the Germans.

The new line extends from Cite St. Auguste, near Lens, to Douvrin, east of La Bassée, east of Aubers, and west of Bois Grenier. This line is almost straight, running north and south from Lens to Armentieres, on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

British forces renewed their attacks north of St. Quentin this morning.

A German attack north of Cambrai was broken down.

More German prisoners have been taken.

The advance continues. We are maintaining constant touch with the enemy and are taking prisoners.

Series Towns Occupied.

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 3.—Field Marshal Haig's forces are reported to have captured Ramicourt, Gouy, Le Catelet and Sequehart. This has not been officially confirmed. More than 2,000 prisoners have been taken prisoner today by the British.

Loivre Captured.

Paris, Oct. 3.—Heavy fighting continues in the region north of Rheims and the French have continued their advance, capturing Loivre, says the war office statement today.

The railway junction of Challerange, in Champagne, has been captured by Gen. Gouraud.

West of Challerange the Germans made determined efforts to drive the French from the woods southeast of Orfeuil, but were driven back with heavy losses. The French attack in Champagne was continued today.

Strike Toward Courtrai.

Paris, Oct. 3.—(Havas.)—Gen. Plumer's army, fighting on the Belgian front, is reported to be two miles from Courtrai. Dispatches from the front state that Menin and Roulers are burning, and that the Anglo-Belgian army continues in the direction of Courtrai, where the great road to Ghent opens.

Chelume Is Taken.

London, Oct. 3.—Belgian forces on Wednesday improved their positions at various points, according to the official statement issued from Belgian headquarters last night. Gen. Plumer's army has captured Chelume, near Menin and Le Bizet, just north of Armentieres. The text of the Belgian official statement issued tonight follows:

"In spite of fierce resistance by the enemy the Belgian army during the rush day has improved its position by local thrusts on different points of the front.

"Gen. Plumer's army, after sharp combats, realizing an important advance in the direction of Menin by capturing Ghelyve, North and in the immediate proximity of Armentieres this army has taken Le Bizet, and north of Houplines has captured the small La Flaque farm.

"British aviators destroyed nine airplanes and two balloons of the enemy during the day."

NEW ATTACK ON SIX-MILE FRONT LAUNCHED

Heavy Fighting Along Hindenburg Line—Huns Retreat on Lens-Armentieres Line.

With the British Army in France, Oct. 3.—(I. N. S.)—The British launched fresh attacks this morning on a front of nearly six miles between Sequehart and Bouy, north of St. Quentin. Again there has been heavy fighting along the Hindenburg line in this area and more ground of the most important nature has been gained.

In Flanders further substantial advances have been made and there has been extraordinarily heavy fighting in which the British forced their way forward by sheer might.

Germans Fall Back.

London, Oct. 3.—(I. N. S.)—(A. P.)—The Germans have fallen back three miles in their retreat along the Lens-Armentieres line, it is reported this afternoon.

French Headquarters Near St. Quentin, Oct. 3.—(Havas.)—In the retreat from St. Quentin the Germans removed all the inhabitants. When the French troops entered the town there were no civilians to be found.

"FIGHTING PARSONS" ARE NOT GONE BY ANY MEANS

Cleveland, O.—(I. N. S.)—"The fighting parson" is not yet gone. Twenty ministers of the Methodist church, attending a conference here, held a reunion of men who had fought in the Civil war. "Fighting in '63 made me a better Methodist preacher," one old-time warrior asserted.

"Our fathers pushed Christianity into this country at the point of their bayonets; we saved its ideals in 1861 with cannon and sword, and now our sons are upholding it with their rifles on the western front," said another grizzled veteran of Grant's armies.

CINCINNATI, O. NEWSIE HAS EYE FOR BUSINESS

Cincinnati, O.—(I. N. S.)—"Coyne and the sons of Will," yelled a newsboy. There was a general scramble for the papers, as Cox and Willis are facing each other for the third time for governor of Ohio. The newsboy merely demonstrated his ability as a salesman. Cox did pardon Willis, but the Willis was a colored man from Cincinnati who was given the emancipation day pardon by the Ohio executive.